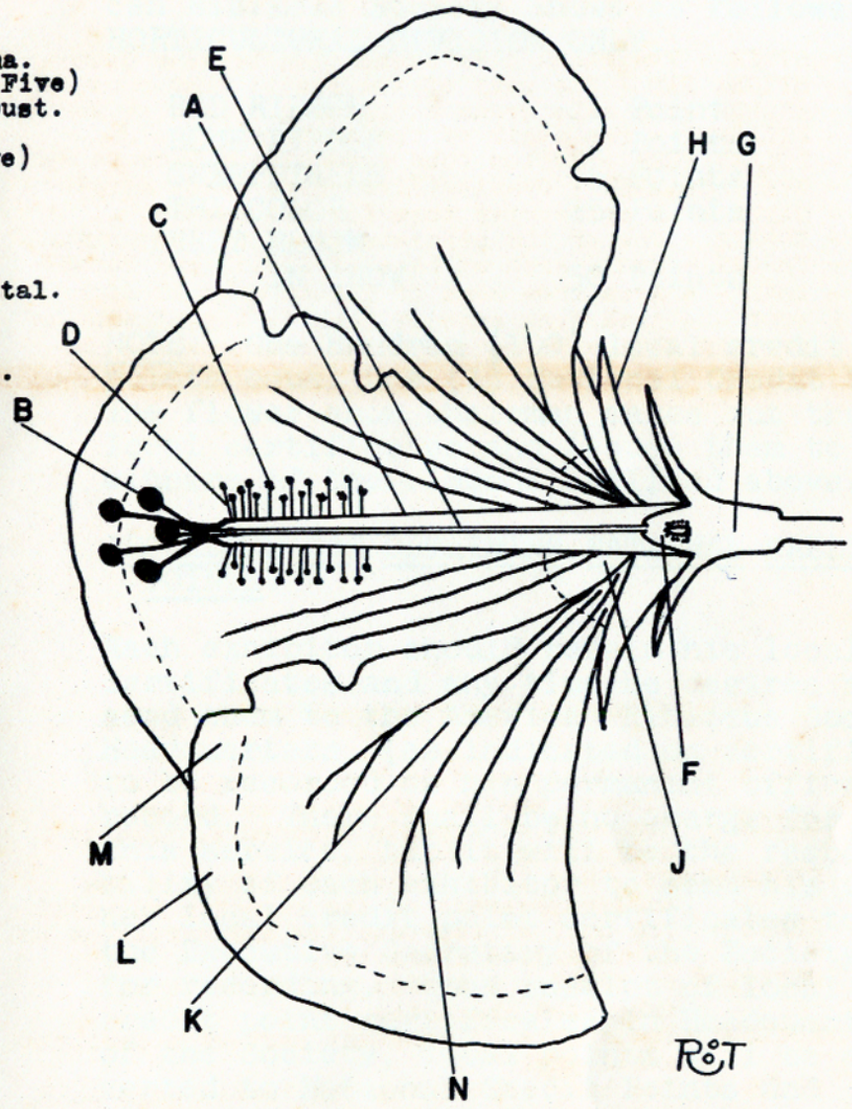
PARTS IDENTIFICATION

A - STYLE - The shank like connection between Ovary and Stigma.
B - STIGMA PAD - The part of the Pistil that receives Pollen(Five)
C - ANTHER -The male organ containing Pollen or Fertilizing Dust.
D - FILAMENT - The stalk of the Anthers.
E - POLLEN TUBE - Hollow tube from Stigma Pads to Ovaries(Five)
F - OVARY CHAMBER - Ovaries(Five)-Here seeds develop.
G - CALYX - A collective term for all Sepals.
H - SEPALS - One of the separate parts of the Calyx.
J - THROAT - Small area at base of Pistil and Petal.
K - ZONE - - Area from edge of Throat area to edge area of Petal.
L - EDGE - - Area from edge of Zone to actual edge of Petal.
M - OVERLAP AREA - Where one petal overlaps another.
N - VEINS or VENATION - Veins that appear in petals or leaves.

DEFINITION PERTAINING TO PLANTS

CALYX - A collective term for all sepals of a flower, whether separate or united.
CELLS - The unit of organic structure, usually containing a nucleus.
CHROMOSOMES - Rod like bodies contained in the nucleus,bearers of the heredity material.
GENES - The unit of reproduction and variation in an inherited character.
MUTATION or SPORT - A sudden variation in an inherited character.
NUCLEUS -The stable or constant part of a cell,the solid part.
OVULE - The body containing the female germ-cell, and after fertilization develops into seed.
PISTIL - The female organ consisting of Ovary-Style and Stigma.
POLLEN - The male germ-cell.
REVERSION - The reappearance of an ancestral character not exhibited by the immediate parents.
STAMEN - The male organ consisting of Anther and Filament.
VENATION - The arrangement in petals and leaves are important in classification of plants.



CROSS SECTION OF HIBISCUS BLOSSOM

OVARY CHAMBER

CAM-ART STUDIO